

LETTER FROM
PENDLETON HALLRelating His Experience During
A Hun Raid On Hospitals.

June 11, 1918.

Dearest Mother and Dad:-

Again it has been some time since I have written you but will make up for it in this letter.

I am feeling fine now. You see I had the measles and just got back. They send all contagious cases to one hospital, so when I broke out they packed me up and shipped me away. I was only there three weeks and outside of the first day I felt top hole all the time. We have had a real epidemic of measles among the fellows but it seems checked now. I was almost the last one.

I suppose you have seen the accounts of the bombing of hospitals by the Germans. The papers from England were full anyway and even mentioned places and figures but I can't do that. However, I can tell of the raid as I had the fortune or misfortune to go thru it, as the hospital to which I was sent was one of those bombed. I never went thru such an experience in my life. It was deliberate and no excuse can be found for its doing. It was planned and carried out by a group of fiends and murderers. I had been in the hospital a week and had been allowed to get up and around. I had just come in from outside and crawled in, I wasn't quite asleep when a heavy explosion in the distance awoke me with a start. Bombs, some one said. About that time four more in rapid succession followed closely by the anti-aircraft guns. Now we could hear the planes, (when once you hear the sound of Jerry's planes you never forget it, it is a deep throbbing note that seems as diabolical as the work the plane does. It seems to say "where's-your-home" over and over.) From the sound we knew there was a squadron at least. Bombs were now coming down by fours and fives, nearer and nearer. Soon they were so close we could see the trail left by the fuse of the falling bomb, see the explosion and feel the rock of the hut. As yet none of them had come within a quarter of a mile of us but had hit other hospitals in the group. However, now we could distinguish the sound of one plane above the noise of the explosions and the other planes. "Down," some one cried, "He's coming our way." There were three terrific crashes. Our hut rocked but we were not hit. We were all ordered then to stay where we were stretched on the floor. Shrapnel from the anti-aircraft guns was peppering the roof and with the roar of the planes, the terrific explosions and the guns it was deafening. For the second time we heard the sound of one plane coming over us. Then we heard the whistle of a bomb coming down close at hand. A blinding flash, a terrific detonation and then followed three more of them in quick succession, each a little nearer. First the whistle, the flash and then the earthquake. The last was so close we thought we were hit by the fifth bomb, but it never fell, they carry only four heavy bombs. Fragments from the last, however, riddled our hut but as we were all in one end and on the floor no one was hurt. The bomb lit only fifty yards away, causing a terrible loss of life and wrecked two huts. The first two of the four lit on hard ground and ruined things within a large radius. The third bomb lit in soft ground twenty feet from a hut, dug a hole big enough to drive a team and wagon into, yet didn't break the windows in the hut. The fourth and last hit the road in front of two huts, ruined them both, killed a number and riddled all the huts around, yet it didn't leave a mark where it struck. The bombing went on this way for an hour and a quarter. Then no

more bombs fell, the firing stopped and the planes could be heard going off in the distance. Fifteen minutes later he was back and for forty-five minutes we lay on the floor with him flying around over head dropping bombs around us. We were lucky as none came close. His last plane died away in the distance, it was over, the most diabolical and fiendish of all the terrible things the Germans have been guilty of. There were a number of hospitals in the group, the same as in ours, and they were plainly marked with huge red crosses and as it being a brilliant moonlight night, it was impossible for them not to see the crosses. The casualties were many, several nurses were killed in their wards with their patients. The orderly who was in our ward during the day was injured. Think of those poor men, hundreds of them unable to move lying there thru two hours of hell when they knew they were helpless and must just trust to luck.

Germany could have done nothing that would have made the British more determined to crush her than this raid. It has made me determined to get out of the Medical Corps and into some fighting unit as soon as possible. I want a crack at him, I owe it to him, and I'll try my hardest to get out so I can give him what I owe.

He came over us again a few nights later but was beaten off without dropping any bombs. However, since I have returned to our camp he has twice more bombed them, each time causing great damage and loss of life.

The men in the ward were fellows who have seen from one to three years fighting and have been through everything, said it was the worst air raid they had ever experienced and they would rather go through a bombardment than through one like that again. I was scared and I'm not ashamed to admit it, furthermore any man that says he would not have been scared is a — and I have some thousands to back me up.

Well, enough of the bloody side. You may give this account to Mr. Allen if you wish as I think the people at home would be interested and, too, I think it might do a few weak sisters a little good—might make them realize that we are not fighting humans but devils and that they must join up or loosen up with their dollars.

I had a letter from Potter about ten days ago and from the army postmark they must be close. Gee, I'd like to see them! Well, here's hoping they make a name for themselves. Of course, there will be casualties among them but lets pray they will be light.

I have two service stripes up. Gee, but I'm proud of them. There are only about 500 men in France who can put their third one up ahead of us.

Probably the recent German drives make you at home a bit downhearted. Don't be for goodness' sakes. Everyone over here has the utmost confidence in Gen. Foch and everyone is waiting for his counter move that is sure to come, where and when no one can say, but as to the outcome, just watch.

The Americans are making themselves famous. There vim and push and their aggressiveness forms the basis on which papers base their praise. Don't get downhearted, the spirit everywhere is fine.

I am working in the British quartermaster department for a while. Don't know if I'll go back to a ward or not.

There is some chance of our moving but where and when I don't know. However, address all my mail here until I tell you.

We had a big dance and celebration here the 14th of May, the anniversary of the day we took the Federal oath. Three

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR
SAYS BUY COAL NOW

The Situation is Growing Alarming. Don't Be a Slacker.

Rube Oglesby, representative of the State Fuel Administration, was in Lexington Tuesday and was in conference all day with officials of the Western Coal & Mining Co., and a committee of Miners on a petition asking for a train to transport them to and from the mines.

The conference ended by an agreement that each side would try to iron out some feasible plan whereby this train could be put on and not decrease the output.

The Fuel Administration is doing everything possible to increase the output of coal and at any time or place they see where conditions can be changed so as to increase the tonnage, they at once recommend such changes.

In talking with Mr. Oglesby about conditions here in Lexington, he said: "The people of Lexington must not overlook the fact that it is just as much their duty to store their winter's supply of coal now as it is for a town with no mines within 100 miles, for the coal shortage is bound to come and when the emergency calls begin to come in, your chairman, Mr. Hopkins, will have instructions to care for the people who didn't have the money to buy during the summer in preference to the ones who could store and didn't. The domestic consumer who can store now and does not, is no more than a slacker and will be treated as such this winter."

I understand that some of your schools and public institutions are not storing fuel but are waiting until they need it, thinking that because Mr. Hopkins is a home man and that the mines are close by, they can get coal any time. I wish to say that Mr. Hopkins is a patriotic citizen and a government official who will enforce any order that is given him, and I am of the opinion that Lexington people had better wake up and get busy on their winter's supply of coal. The 17th zone of which this county is one, is 5,000,000 tons short and each week shows a falling off and the only way to prevent suffering this winter is to conserve and prepare the best way you can while you can."

Mrs. Herman Kroencke returned to her home in Concordia Tuesday night after a visit with the family of C. H. Schroeder.

Miss Vera May Campbell returned Tuesday evening from a visit in New York, Washington, D. C., and other points of interest on the Atlantic seaboard.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

Mrs. John Taubman went to Kansas City Wednesday, for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Edward Aull and son, Edward, Jr., went to Kansas City Wednesday for a few days' visit.

Miss Mary Claudis Willson returned Tuesday evening from a few days' stay in Kansas City.

days before I took measles. Can you beat that? They had some time believe me. I had a date for the dance and all the dances promised and then had to take the measles—rotten luck!

Well, this is a terrible long letter, but I said I'd make up for lost time. The censor will have a fit when he sees this letter. Take good care of yourselves. Tell everyone hello. Give Tillie my best. Give grandpa my love.

Your devoted son,
Pendleton.

Mayor's Proclamation.

Mayor Louis Minor at the suggestion of Rev. R. L. Cowan of the Ministerial Alliance has issued the following proclamation: Believing the people of Lexington are eager to realize their highest efficiency in aiding the cause for which our boys and our Allies are fighting, recognizing the power of concentrated thought and prayer, I ask you to unite on a plan which in a definite, concrete manner unite our thoughts and prayers.

Beginning Monday, July 15th, and continuing until peace shall have been won by victory for our cause, let all the Church bells be rung every day at 12 o'clock Noon, for not more than five minutes, and let all of us stop whatever work or play we may be engaged for at least one minute and unite in unspoken pledge concentrating ourselves to the cause of freedom, and offer silent prayer for our country, our homes and our boys. The Fire Bell will ring at the stated time.

LOUIS MINOR, JR.,
Mayor.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tucker, Sedan, Kansas, announce the birth of a daughter, Sunday, July 7, 1918. Mrs. Tucker was formerly Miss Carrie Glasscock.

Miss Olivia Bartells and brother, Edwin, went to Odessa Saturday evening for a visit.

Miss Pearl Hicklin returned Monday from a visit in Odessa.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Rice of Kansas City, arrived Sunday evening for a visit with Mr. Rice's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. James Winn spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Peyton Tabb, near Dover.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller and family of Warrensburg, spent Sunday here with the family of S. P. Cully.

Miss Elizabeth Leuhrman of Kansas City, spent the week end with home folks.

Miss Mary Wilson went to Sedalia Saturday evening for a visit.

Mrs. Anna Warren went to Higginsville Saturday evening for a visit.

Miss Lee Anna Gardiner of Liberty, who has been a guest of Miss Carrie Smith, returned home Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Barnes returned to their home in Kansas City Monday after a visit here with relatives.

S. W. Williams returned Sunday morning from a week's visit with relatives in Clinton, Mo.

Mrs. J. M. Owen returned Saturday evening from a visit in Hodge.

Miss Jennie Mautino of Kansas City, spent the week end here with home folks.

Mrs. S. H. Catron went to Kansas City Monday to spend the day.

Mrs. Florence M. Ferguson returned Monday to her home in Liberty, after a visit with Mrs. Wm. Aull, Sr.

Charles Guenther left Sunday morning for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Wyoming.

COAL MINERS
ATTENTION

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SAM C. MAJOR, CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

REPLIES TO ATTACK OF C. W. HAMLIN

and were endeavoring to procure same from this country. Our Congressman, Mr. Hamlin, said, that in furnishing them we would be "entirely within our rights," but as a matter of conscience he would vote for an embargo on arms and munitions.

The next thing the President mentions in his letter to Mr. Davies is the Armed Neutrality Measure. How do we find Mr. Hamlin on this measure? On March 1, 1917, a little over a month before war was declared, when this bill was up for passage, Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, offered the following amendment: "Provided, that no ship of American register armed in the manner aforesaid, shall carry cargo consisting in whole or in part of arms or ammunition, consigned to a belligerent Country or to a citizen thereof." And we find Mr. Hamlin voting along with Mr. Lenroot, McLemore, Meeker, Shackelford, and others for its adoption. Hamlin's conscience was still with him. Hamlin now says, "I never cast a vote about the correctness of which I had less doubt." I would like to know if he and his crowd of 125 were right in voting for this amendment what about the 293 who voted against it? Mr. Flood, who Hamlin admits was spokesman for the Administration on this Bill, voted against this amendment as did Alexander, Booher, Borland, Dickinson, Lloyd and Russell of Missouri. Mr. Hamlin says, "after this amendment was defeated, he voted for the bill, and this is true. Mr. Hamlin was on record on both sides of the proposition. As on the issue presented in the McLemore Resolution Mr. Hamlin had placed himself in a position so as to catch them "comin' and goin'."

Our Congressman, Mr. Hamlin, was not only proud of his vote on the Cooper amendment, but of his speech delivered on February 14th, 1916, as evidenced by the fact that he states in his letter that he sent 20,000 copies of this speech over the district—for the purpose I presume either of enlightening his constituents or of conveying to them his Valentine Greetings.

On these three measures named by President Wilson as presenting the first opportunity to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism," does the record show that Mr. Hamlin either aggressively asserted, or fearlessly maintained American rights?

Questioning the right of our citizens to travel on the high seas and the right of this Country to ship arms and munitions to belligerents were both German propaganda pure and simple. In his speech wherein he favored an embargo on arms and munitions, and opposed American citizens traveling on belligerent vessels on the high seas, and by his vote on the Cooper Amendment, Mr. Hamlin was working for Germany. He may not have known it, but he should have known it. A man who could not discern that, is not the man fitted to deal with the questions and intricate matters of National Policy, which a Representative in Congress will be confronted with in the next few years. If he thinks the Policy in behalf of Germany, he spoke on Feb. 14th, 1916, was loyally standing by the President, let him read the President's letter to Mr. Davies. This is not the time to send to Congress a man who goes off half cocked and who commits himself rashly to policies the consequences of which he does not take the trouble to calculate. His speech advising citizens of this Country to keep off ships and in favor of an embargo on arms and munitions, and his vote on the Cooper Amendment, was a shameful submission without resentment to the orders of the Kaiser to our ships and citizens to "keep off the seas" or be assassinated by submarines.

If Mr. Hamlin thinks his record as herein truthfully and specifically set forth shows that he has "been loyally standing by the Administration" he must have a most deficient intellectual equipment. Mr. Wilson said that "the McLemore Resolution, The Embargo Issue, and the Armed Neutrality Measure, presented the first opportunity to a truly the Acid Test in our Country to disclose true loyalty and genuine Americanism," and the record shows that our Mr. Hamlin did not stand the test on any one of the three.

Mr. Hamlin winds up his very voluminous reply to my letter by stating "He (meaning myself) refers to the notorious German, Count Von Bernstorff. Some may think that he intended to intimate that my position in 1916 was influenced by that gentleman." In reply I will say for Mr. Hamlin's enlightenment that while the Count had asked authority of his Government to pay out \$50,000.00 in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress, I did not intend at that time to intimate nor do I now, that Mr. Hamlin had been influenced by Count Von Bernstorff. When the German ambassador to this Country Count Von Bernstorff, to whom Mr. Hamlin refers "as a notorious Count," read Mr. Hamlin's speech of February 14th, 1916, he could readily see that the Congressman from the Seventh Missouri District was with Germany on the Embargo Issue as well as on the right of our citizen to travel on belligerent ships on the high seas, and had the Count been permitted, I feel sure that he would have voted with Mr. Hamlin on the Cooper Amendment to the Armed Neutrality Bill.

Mr. Hamlin also makes the statement (I do not see what it has to do with his record in Congress) that the German American Alliance endorsed Sam C. Major for Congress over C. W. Hamlin two years ago. This is the first I have ever heard of such an endorsement. If the endorsement was given Sam C. Major, it was without my solicitation or knowledge. If the German-American Alliance did endorse my candidacy as Mr. Hamlin asserts, Mr. Hamlin has a right to complain, for if ever a man was entitled to an endorsement from the German-American Alliance Mr. Hamlin was entitled to that endorsement for he had surely earned it by both speech and performance.

In conclusion I wish to say that if nominated and elected to congress I will not only be willing at all times to cast a 100 per cent American vote on all matters in any way relating or pertaining to the war, but will actively support the Administration and such measures as will bring the war to a successful conclusion and will oppose with all time ability and energy I possess, any measure which would in any way retard that purpose. On this platform I ask the support of the Democrats of this District.

Very respectfully,
SAM C. MAJOR.

Prairie Church.

There will be preaching at the Prairie Church, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Word has been received from Dr. John Aull announcing his safe arrival over seas.

A card has been received from Joe Thompson announcing his safe arrival over seas.

Dr. C. B. Kingery

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Ice Cream Social.

The Pythian Sisters will give an ice cream social on the N. E. corner of Twelfth and South streets next Saturday evening, July 13th. Ice cream and cake. The public is cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Poll and five children of Powers, Mo., motored to Lexington day for a visit with Mrs. Poll's mother, Mrs. Kate Bishop.

DR. C. W. JOHNSON

SURGEON DENTIST
His Building
Phone 252
Lexington, Missouri.